CLOSED SHELF

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4TH KWP CONGRESS ADOPTS DECLARATION "FOR PEACEFUL UNIFICATION OF THE FATHERLAND"

The Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party unanimously adopted the declaration of the congress "For the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland" at its seventh-day meeting (Sept. 17), according to a KCNA report of Sept. 17 from Pyongyang.
The full text of the declaration follows :

Compatriots, brothers and sisters throughout the country!

Workers, farmers, working intellectuals!

Youths and students!

Enterprisers, merchants!

Members of political parties and social organizations!

All Government workers and soldiers!

Korean compatriots living abroad!

The Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, after carefully discussing the present situation in our fatherland and the question of fulfilling the great cause of unification of our fatherland, which is a pressing task for our nation, appeal to you as follows:

Sixteen years have elapsed since our land and our single nation were divided. We can no longer permit this abnormal situation to continue any longer.

The artificial barriers have prevented us from seeing our country with a history of thousands of years develop as a unified country and our national culture and genius flower and prosper on the basis of national unification. The northern and southern parts of one and the same country are walking along entirely different paths, politically, economically and culturally, with the results that people in the north and south of Korea are now beginning to develop different languages and follow different customs, in spite of the fact that they all belong to one and the same nation. Our blood relations, living within call across the borders, are barred from seeing each other, and on this contiguous land, the younger generation, who have grown without ever seeing their country unified, are close on our heels.

In the northern half of the country a firm foundation has been laid for a long-range development of our nation. Nevertheless, the artificial barriers are preventing it from saving the South Korean people from the depths of misery and privation. The difficulties and sufferings the South Korean fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters, are undergoing because of the division of the country are beyond description. It is high time that an end was put to this intolerable situation.

The aspiration of the entire nation for unification has grown into a powerful stream that no power on earth would be strong enough to stem its march. The struggle has sharpened as never before between the Korean people determined to achieve the unification of their fatherland and their nation, on the one hand, and the U.S. imperialist aggressors, on the other, who are set on preventing the unification of the country by all means. The Korean people, through their difficult struggle in the past, have succeeded in building up a firm basis for the unification of their fatherland, and their revolutionary capacity has been strengthened and grown into an invincible force. Great achievements attained in Socialist construction in North Korea have tipped the balance of forces between revolution and counter-revolution decisively in favor of the former.

Under the powerful influence of the revolutionary base in the northern half of the country, popular struggles opposing U.S. imperialism and demanding peaceful unification of the fatherland are becoming stronger in South Korea: The South Korean people, who could no longer tolerate despotic rule by the U.S. imperialists and their flunkeys, rose up in a heroic uprising in April of last year, demanding a new government and a new life, and overthrew the Rhee Syngman puppet regime, striking a serious blow to the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

The April popular uprising marked a new turning point in the anti-American struggle of the South Korean people for national salvation. The uprising led to an increased political awakening among the South Korean people and led them to spearhead their attack directly against the U.S. imperialists. The U.S imperialists are trying hard to deceive the people and to suppress them at the same time, by putting a new puppet into power, but are unable to prevent the foundations of colonial rule from collapsing under their feet.

The idea of peaceful unification has firmly gripped the minds of the South Korean people, and mass struggles for peaceful unification are beginning to spread vigorously like wild fire among broad sections of the people. Under these circumstances, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean reactionaries were compelled to run the risk of setting up a fascist military dictatorship, in order to maintain their rule and protect it from imminent collapse.

Today, bestial terror rages throughout the whole of South Korea. Marshal law was proclaimed for several months on end, barbarously trampling underfoot the normal life of the inhabitants. All political parties and social organizations have been ordered dissolved and meetings, demonstrations and strikes banned. A great number of mass media, including newspapers and other publication houses, were raided and ordered closed. Many writers were subjected to harsh persecution: A notable instance is the leaders of a certain newspaper, who were sentenced to heavy penalties, found guilty of the charges that they had published articles advocating peaceful unification.

During only three or four months in the past, the U.S. imperialists and the military regime have arrested, imprisoned or murdered more than 100,000 innocent persons, charging that they were "pro-Communist" elements. The South Korean inhabitants are being exploited and spoliated more and more ruthlessly. South Korea has been turned into a land of darkness where its people are denied all their democratic freedoms and rights, a slaughter-house of the people where terror and butchery reign, a prison in which hunger and privation stalk.

In order to intimidate the Korean people, the U.S imperialists are intensifying tension in Korea by introducing new weapons and fresh reinforcements into South Korea, enforcing more strictly the conscription system on South Korean youths and by openly carrying out military provocation. The U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces, finding themselves in an extremely awkward situation, are making frantic efforts to suppress the struggle of the South Korean people and to maintain their colonialist rule and are resorting to sinister designs and maneuvers to prevent the peaceful unification of Korea. The South Korean people are finding themselves in an unpecedentedly difficult situation, compelled at bayonet point to repress their views and feelings, and their mass struggles for unification of their fatherland and for living are severely suppressed.

The South Korean people are now faced with the alternative of rising up in the fight for freedom and liberation or waiting for death. The South Korean people can no longer continue to live in misery and darkness as they have done in the past. There is no alternative for the South Korean people but to rise up in a nationwide struggle to smash and shatter into smithereens the reckless offensive of counter-revolution. Only by following the path of struggle can the South Korean people win freedom and emancipation and achieve the great cause of national unification for a free and happy life.

The reign of fascist terror in South Korea does not mean a strengthened position of the U.S. imperialists in Korea, but it signifies a further weakening of their position and a desperate struggle before their final collapse. No amount of ruthless suppression would enable the U.S. imperialists to bring the awakened people to their knees, no measures would enable them to save the colonial rule, which is being precipitated down the path to collapse.

Countrymen, brothers and sisters throughout the country!

At this moment of extreme gravity, the Korean Workers' Party calls on you all to rise up in concert in a national struggle for peaceful unification of the fatherland. In order to achieve peaceful unification of the fatherland, it is imperative to force the U.S. armed forces to pull out of South Korea and to abolish colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy are the basic obstacles to the peaceful unification of Korea and to the democratic development of South Korean society.

The U.S. imperialists are the most important object of struggle and the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

It is necessary for all patriotic forces in South and North Korea to be united and rise in unison in a national-liberation struggle to force the U.S. imperialists to pull out of the soil of the fatherland and to achieve the unification of the country. The South Korean people should rise up in a struggle to compel the U.S. armed forces to get out of South Korea and to remove political domination and economic subjugation by the U.S. imperialists. This is the task of prime importance for the solution of the life-and-death problems of the South Korean people.

The root cause of the miseries and sufferings of the South Korean people resides in the occupation of their land by the U.S. imperialists. It is the U.S. imperialists and no one else who have hurled the South Korean economy into the present bankruptcy and decline and reduced the people to direst distress. These U.S. imperialists are now crimsoning our soil with the blood of our countrymen and are still hatching murderous plots.

There have been several shifts of puppet governments in the past, but what change have they brought about? There is no way out for the South Korean people so long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors stay there. Develop resistance struggles, embracing all sections of the people, to oppose the U.S. imperialists and their agents, in defiance of suppression by the enemy! The South Korean people should rise up in resistance struggles everywhere, resorting to all means and methods, to frustrate and smash all maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists to make South Korea too hot for them. Workers must develop strikes and slow-downs to sabotage munitions production and the transportation of military supplies for the U.S. forces, and youths and students should oppose conscription and drafting, and all the South Korean people should refuse to engage in the construction of military bases for the U.S. forces.

All unequal "treaties" and "agreements" concluded between the United States and South Korea should be abrogated, all aggressive machineries and organs of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea abolished, and the staff members, branches and departments of such organs should be expelled or removed. Economic spoliation of the country by the U.S. imperialists should be opposed and the lands, buildings and all the precious properties of our countrymen should be returned immediately to their rightful owners.

The "national army" of South Korea should not be a shameful instrument to suppress the patriotic movements of the South Korean people in order to serve the U.S. imperialists engaged in aggression against South Korea, nor should it be turned into a tool in the hands of reactionaries, who are forcing the "nationl army" men to shoot their parents, brothers, wives and children. It should be an army of the nation, that fights against the U.S. imperialists and their agents, an army of the people that defends the interests of workers, farmers and other sections of the people. The South Korean troops should refuse resolutely to accept the command by the U.S. imperialists, to win back the prerogative of supreme command of the "national army," and to refuse to obey orders and instructions issued by the U.S. armed forces.

It is necessary to oppose resolutely the plot of the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries to restage a fraticidal tragedy by stepping up demagogic propaganda about the "threat of communism," and to smash completely their designs of war provocation. Phoney propaganda compaigns about the alleged "aggression from the north" are fraudulent designs aimed at perpetuating the present division of the people and at maintaining their colonialist rule. There is no enemy in North Korea for the "national army." South and North Korean people belong to the same nation. They are brothers and sisters. Why should they not march hand in hand to fulfil the supreme national task of unifying their fatherland, overriding their ideological and political differences? What reason is there that they should fight each other?

Those thirsty for the blood of the Korean people are the U.S. imperialists, and they are the enemy of both the "national army" and the South Korean people.

Rise resolutely on the side of the people in a sacred struggle for liberation to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and wipe out their colonialist rule from South Korea!

All the South Korean people should

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Declaration of the 4th Congress of the Korean Workers' Party "For Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland"

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fight stubbornly to foil the plots of war instigation by the U.S. imperialists. All the patriotic people should rise in a struggle against U.S. imperialism. In order to defend national honor and integrity, they should fight the despicable acts of flatterers and sycophants servilely following the U.S. imperialists. Every one should act in such a way that he may not be branded as a national traitor but stand before the fatherland and the people full of pride when the fatherland has been unified. Do not give a drop of water nor a grain to the U.S. imperialist occupationists! Let them not to stay any longer everywhere in South Korea in face of people's hatred and rejection! Let us drive out yankees from the soil of our sacred fatherland, with the united strength of us all!

The U.S. imperialists, in maintaining their colonialist rule in South Korea, depends on landlords and subservient capitalists. Under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists, the landlord class is ruthlessly exploiting and suppressing the masses of South Korean farmers, while traitorous capitalists are importing American goods and inducting American capital into South Korea, spoliating the resources of our country and surrendering them to their masters. They are also amassing profits out of the military supplies which they procure for the puppet troops serving the United States.

The reactionary forces of South Korea should be smashed in order to remove the basis on which the United States imperialists can carry out their aggressive policy and to secure a democratic development of South Korea. Traitors to the country and the nation, backed up by the U.S. imperialists, should be punished severely and sternly by the judgment of the people. Oppose and smash all the policies of the military regime, which is frantically trying to maintain by means of fascist terror the colonialist domination of South Korea for the U.S. imperialists, and let the dictatorship be consumed in the furious flames of popular struggles!

The freedoms of the press, publication, assembly, association, demonstration, strike and thought, and the freedom of activities for all political parties, social organizations—all these freedoms should be won. There can be no real democratic freedom without the freedom of activity for the political parties and social organizations that represent the interests of workers, farmers and other broad sections of the people.

Without a party of working people, the struggles which demanded great sacrifices of the South Korean people have failed in the past to bear fruit.

The South Korean people must learn a lesson from their experience and fight for the realization of legality for the most revolutionary party of the working people. They are required to demand freedom for democratic trade union and farmers' movements and to fight for a stop to bestial terror and for immediate release of all patriotic people and innocent persons under arrest or in prison.

They should fight for democratic freedoms and rights, for democratic innovation. At present, solution of the land question is one of the most important tasks for democracy in South Korea. Only through a democratic land reform can the South Korean farmers, who comprise an overwhelming majority of the people, be liberated from feudalistic exploitation and a measurable development achieved in agricultural production. Land must belong to the tiller. South Korean farmers should unite themselves and form their own committees and confiscate land owned by landlords and traitors to distribute them among themselves. They should oppose eviction from their land and the plunder of their crops, refuse to pay all kinds of heavy taxes and high-interest loans from money-lenders, and rise up in a struggle demanding relief of food-short farmers and of those who were forced to abandon farming. They should rise resolutely in all villages throughout South Korea, holding high the banner of struggle, and foil maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and landlords, to win land and freedom.

The establishment of national industries will enable South Korea to develop its economy independently on a self-supporting basis and to increase the welfare of the people. It is necessary to develop struggles to confiscate and nationalize those factories, mines, railways, other means of transportation, and banks that are owned by the U.S. imperialists, subservient capitalists, and pro-American and traitorous elements, demanding at the same time the protection of medium and small enterprises and the creation of conditions favoring their development.

South Korean workers and all the other toiling people of South Korea should fight for eight hour day for factory and office workers and a social security system at the expense of the state and enterprisers, and, first of all, for a living minimum wage. They should also fight for the guarantee of jobs for the unemployed and for an end to unstable employment, and refuse to pay all taxes that suck the life's blood of the toiling people.

South Korean scientists and men of culture should oppose the influx of reactionary and decadant American culture in order to promote the development of a national culture, and rise in a struggle, demanding academic freedom and the freedom of scientific, cultural and artistic activities as well as the guarantee of material conditions for realizing such freedoms.

Youths, students, and all the other South Korean people should fight for the enforcement of democratic national education and a system of universal compulsory primary education at the expense of the state, for democratization of schools, colleges and universities and for the guarantee of jobs for all graduates.

South Korean women should rise in a struggle to get out of the humiliating circumstances of maltreatment and contempt, to win equal social status and rights with men and to demand the protection of their maternity and children by the state.

All the Korean people should rise to carry through their demand for free medical treatment for the needy and a Government program for combating malignant diseases and various kinds of contagious disease, in order to preserve the health of the inhabitants.

Our people has a glorious tradition of long and courageous fighting against foreign invaders. In the past, Korean patriots defeated predatory Japanese imperialism, climbing untrodden paths in the thick woods of the Paikdu mountains, crossing the high peaks of the Changbaik mountains, and overcoming all difficulties for the cause of the liberation of their fatherland. Our patriotic people struck terror into the hearts of the Japanese imperialists when they rose in the March 1 and June 10 "Manse" uprisings.

The history of our country is filled with vigorous struggles of workers and farmers against their oppressors—the struggle of farmers, including the "Kap-o Peasants War," and courageous struggles of youths and students, including "the Kwangju Students' Incident." The South Korean people fought vigorously against the U.S. imperialists and their flunkeys until they finally overthrew the reactionary Syngman Rhee Government. Develop with national pride and with a noble revolutionary spirit stubborn and indomitable struggles for your own liberation and for the realization of peaceful unification of our fatherland!

Attendants of the 4th Congress of the KWP.

Peaceful unification of our fatherland should be achieved through the removal of the aggressive U.S. forces and through a unified government to be established through free general elections in South and North Korea on a democratic basis and without any foreign interference. A unilateral "election" in South Korea is a deception by the U.S. imperialists to maintain the present division of Korea and to justify their colonialist rule. The past unilateral "election" in South Korea resulted only in reducing South Korea to a shambles. Struggles should be developed to smash any farce of "election" by the U.S. imperialists and their agents and to establish a unified government, representing the will of all the Korean people, through a general election in both South and North Korea.

Only the establishment of a unified government will enable the South Korean people to get out of the veritable hell on earth and to enter into a happy and free life. The general election should be held in a free atmosphere in which the masses feel free to express their will. The withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces and the removal of interference by foreign forces are a precondition for holding such an election. The democratic freedoms and rights of the people should be guaranteed prior to the holding of the election and all the political parties and social organizations as well as individual persons in both South and North Korea should enjoy complete freedom to engage in political activities in any part of Korea. The election should be universal and equal, and should be a democratic one based upon the completely guaranteed secrecy of ballot.

In order to realize the peaceful unification of the fatherland, all the patriotic forces of South Korea should develop organized struggles, forming an anti-imperialist united front against the U.S. imperialists and their agents, and the people in both South and North Korea should be united more firmly.

The working class of South Korea should participate in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, strengthening the unity of its ranks, and at the same time increasing its vanguard role in the anti-imperialist struggle, strengthening the labor-farmer alliance and rallying around itself all forces excepting the reactionary forces. Unity is a powerful weapon in the revolutionary struggle of the masses, consolidating boundlessly our forces. We should unite ourselves to with victory.

We will march together with anyone, disregarding his past records, class position, and social status, as well as his political views and religious tenets, so long as he is ready to rise up for peaceful unification of our fatherland. Even if he has committed a crime against the nation, we will welcome him, if he repents it, stands up for peaceful unification of our fatherland, and will march on together with him even after our fatherland has been unified. Everyone, to whom the destiny of our fatherland and nation is dear, should stand up in the anti-American struggle for national salvation without a moment's hesitation.

Today, the flames of the anti-imperialist and national-liberation struggle of colonial and dependent peoples for freedom and independence are flaring up furiously in many places where the imperialists have set their feet. The aggressive policy of the imperialists is suffering setbacks everywhere and the colonial system is receiving serious blows. Elimination of colonialism is the inevitable current of the times. In this great current of our era, how can our nation, filled with patriotism and possessing a history and culture continuing from time immemorial, permit any longer wicked aggression by the U.S. imperialists?

The situation in our country is changing in a direction favoring decisively the Korean people. In the northern half of the country there has been created a powerful base for national liberation that no power on earth can destroy, and a firm foundation has been laid for ever-lasting prosperity of our nation.

There the vestiges of past colonialism have been completely wiped out, an advanced social system firmly established, and a solid foundation laid for an independent development of the national economy. Powerful, modern industry has been created for a long-range development of the fatherland and up-to-date techniques have been introduced into agriculture to free it from natural damage to crops. The base of revolution in the northern half of the country, confronting the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism, stands firm as a powerful bastion to guarantee freedom, independence and a new life for the

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FIRST VICE-PREMIER KIM IL REPORTS ON THE SEVEN-YEAR PLAN AT 4TH KWP CONGRESS (EXCERPTS)

In the sixth session of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, Kim Il, Presidium member of the KWP Central Committee and First Vice-Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, made a report on the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) for National Economic Development of the DPRK, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of Sept. 16, from Pyongyang.

The report consists the following four parts:

1. Fundamental Tasks of the Seven-Year Plan
2. For Developing Each Department of the National Economy
3. For Improving People's Material and Cultural Life
4. For Successfully Accomplishing the Seven-Year Plan

First of all, the report referred to the fact that the people had completed victoriously the historic task of the Five-Year Plan under the wise guidance of the Party, and that great results were achieved in the socialist revolution and construction, continuing:

During the period of the Five-Year Plan, the agricultural cooperativization and socialist transformation of private industry and commerce had been completed in our country, with the result that the socialist economic system was generally established there.

With the December, 1956, Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Party as an occasion, socialist construction entered the stage of great upswing, while the national economy and culture developed with a rapid tempo. The enormous tasks for the Five-Year Plan have been completed; the target for total industrial output was hit in two years and a half, and all other sections of the national economy fulfilled their plans in four years.

A powerful heavy industry was created with the modern machine-manufacturing industry as its core, and light industry was also established. As a result, foundations were laid for socialist industrialization, and our country has been turned into an industrial-agricultural state with an independent national economy.

As socialism won victory and production increased rapidly, war damage in the people's life was completely restored, and our country has solved fundamentally the problem of food, clothing and shelter for the people for the first time in its history.

First Vice-Premier Kim Il pointed out that this great victory in the socialist revolution and construction has been won, thanks to the wise guidance of the Party Central Committee and Comrade Kim Il Sung, which led all the people to participate in the upsurge of socialist construction without hesitation in face of difficulties and started the present great movements such as the Flying-Horse movement, continuing:

Social transformation and enormous exploits in economy and culture have opened up a bright prospect for the people. All the working people of our country started victoriously to carry out the new magnificent program of the Seven-Year Plan aimed at bringing our nation up to the high peak of socialism.

1. Fundamental Tasks of the Seven-Year Plan

The fundamental task of the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy is, as is made clear from the report made by Comrade Kim Il Sung on the activities of the Party Central Committee, to carry out an overall technical renovation and cultural revolution on the basis of the victorious socialist system, and to make efforts for improving remarkably the people's living. This is at present the natural demand for the social and economic development of our country.

During the period of the Seven-Year Plan, we should complete socialist industrialization and the technical revolution and lay firmly material and technical foundations for the national economy in order to change our country into an industrial socialist one. In order to carry out successfully this technical revolution, we should push cultural revolution as well.

Only when cultural and technical levels are raised decisively for all the working people and the ranks of scientists and technicians are expanded on a larger scale, the national economy can base itself on modern techniques, and it can be controlled and managed more successfully.

During the period of the Seven-Year Plan, we should also make efforts to improve markedly the people's material and cultural life. We should increase decisively national prosperity at the earliest possible date so that all the working people can live well in all the spheres of their life.

In order to solve successfully the fundamental tasks of the Seven-Year Plan, our Party will uphold steadfastly its policy line of giving priority to development of heavy industry, while developing light industry and agriculture, and of promoting the overall growth of science and culture.

Upholding firmly the Leninist principle of giving priority to development of heavy industry while reckoning with the concrete conditions in our country, we plan to develop the national economy in the following definite direction in the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan and the following four years respectively; to concentrate our efforts, in the first three years, on further adjusting the already constructed base of heavy industry and, by utilizing the base more effectively, developing light industry and agriculture, while improving markedly the people's living; to attach importance, in the following four years, to expanding further the base of heavy industry and to renovating its technical equipment and facilities, so that the material and technical base of socialism may be strengthened decisively and people's living improved remarkably.

First Vice-Premier Kim Il referred to the characteristics of the Seven-Year Plan that distinguish it from the past projects:

Considerable stress was laid on rebuilding existing works and enterprises in the postwar Three-Year Plan, not to speak of the Five-Year Plan, while the Seven-Year Plan is aimed at rebuilding and expanding on a larger scale the old plants and enterprises as well as at constructing new ones.

In the past projects efforts were concentrated on forming the basic framework for heavy industry and other sectors of the national economy, while the Seven-Year Plan regards it as its key task to further consolidate the self-supporting economic system of the country by consolidating and filling up gases in the framework.

We should continuously develop the great Flying-Horse movement—our Party's general line for socialist construction, and give full swing to the superiority of the victorious socialist system and to the might of the constructed self-supporting economic base, in order to accomplish successfully the magnificent programs set for the Seven-Year Plan.

Furnace No. 2 of the Whanghai Iron Works rapidly rising.

2. For Developing Each Department of National Economy

The reporter made clear the tasks and targets for each department of the national economy:

1. Industry

The Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy is aimed at socialist industrialization and the over-all technical renovation of the country. The most important task in the industrial sector during the period of the Seven-Year Plan is to establish an evenly developed self-supporting economic system which is equipped with up-to-date techniques and has its own raw material-supplying bases.

In order to accomplish the task, the First Vice-Premier continued, we should increase industrial sectors, further adjust industrial production, solving, through industry, the problems of raw materials, whose supply relied mainly on agriculture or was not sufficient owing to limited arable land, as well as positively introducing up-to-date scientific achievements and consolidating decisively the technical foundations for industry.

During the period between 1961 and 1967, the total industrial output will grow some 3.2 times that in 1960, the output of the means of production 3.2 times and that of consumption 3.1 times. The annual average increase rate of industrial production will reach 18 per cent.

As industrial production expands in scale, we will be able to turn out, in 1967, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan period, as much industrial goods as were produced during the fourteen years between 1946 and 1959, or to produce in only thirteen days as much goods as were produced during the Pre-Liberation year 1944.

Stressing that heavy industry is the base for the socialist industrialization as well as the fundamental link in the chain of development of the national economy, the First Vice-Premier referred to the main tasks set for the heavy industry during the period.

The main tasks for heavy industry are to adjust and expand existing plants, construct more new factories and enterprises, make good deficiencies and add flesh to its framework, thereby to expand the heavy industry base on a larger scale.

We should develop the machine-manufacturing industry, which contributes toward equipping with modern techniques agriculture, fishery and all other sections of the national economy. We should also develop fully the chemical industry to promote the chemicalization of the national economy, expand the metallurgical industry, and further strengthen the fuel and power bases by giving priority to the development of the electric power and coal industries.

Pointing out that to give priority to the electric power industry is the Party's consistent policy for developing the national economy, First Vice-Premier Kim Il stressed that during the period of the Seven-Year Plan the electric industry should be further developed, to realize the technical renovation of all the sectors of the national economy, develop on a large scale chemical, metal and other modern industries, as well as to electrify railways.

Only when we construct both hydropower and thermal-power stations, we can enhance rapidly the generating capacity in a short span of time, rectify the lop-sidedness of our electric industry, which relies too much on water power, and improve the power base qualitatively.

We will complete shortly the power stations at Kangge and Unbong, and promote the construction of power sta-

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First Vice-Premier Kim Il's Report on the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

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tions in Seudusu, while we will start to build a power station in Bochun and hydro-power stations on the upper reaches of the Dedong and the Chungchun.

We will make efforts to construct big thermal-power stations in Bukchang and other districts located near main coal-producing areas as well as Pyongyang Thermal-Power Station, which will be operated to supply electricity also to heat the whole district. We will also construct many plants and thermal-power stations which are operated by utilizing remaining or waste heat.

As a result, the total generating capacity of all the power stations will increase to 3,300,000-3,500,000 kwh, 32 per cent of which will be supplied by thermal-power stations.

Pointing out that together with the struggle to increase the production of electric power a strong movement to economize on and use it rationally would be conducted on a nation-wide scale, he stressed that the industrial sectors using large quantities of electric power would adopt new economical technical processes requiring less electricity.

The First Vice-Premier said that to make considerable efforts for the development of the coal industry and to further consolidate the fuel base during the Seven-Year Plan is of great significance. He also said that funds promoting basic construction as well as techniques would be concentrated on developing promising big coal mines rich in deposits, while production per coal mine, pit and colliery would be enhanced to increase the total output of coal to 23-25 million tons in 1967, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan period.

We should, he continued, take measures to complete basically the work to set up permanent equipment and facilities at the main pits of all the coal mines, and to introduce advanced methods and to economize on puncheons.

After pointing out that the mining industry is basic to industry as a whole, and that the development of industry depends greatly on the mining industry, he stressed that efforts should be concentrated on producing iron and non-ferrous minerals, while increasing measurably the output of non-metal ores, continuing:

During the period of the plan, the total output of the mining industry is estimated to grow 2.6 times that in 1960; iron ore 2.3, copper 2.5, lead 1.8 and zinc 1.6 times. In order to accomplish these targets, we will rebuild and expand existing plants, and exploit new mines. We should develop on a large scale the Ryongyang Magnesite Mine and graphite mines in Tongbang and Pakchun, to increase rapidly the production of magnesite and scaly graphite.

He stressed that the metal industry is the basic framework for heavy industry and that its development is a criterion to measure the degree of industrialization. Therefore, he pointed out, our Party, in industrializing the country, made its best efforts to develop metal industries, under the slogan "Iron and machine are the kings of industry."

He continued:

We should increase continuously the production of steel products and improve drastically their quality in order to meet the demand for steel products of various kinds and standards which is estimated to increase rapidly during the period of the Seven-Year Plan.

During the period, we will increase the output of pig and granulated iron to 2.2-2.5 million tons, steel to 2.2-2.5 million tons and rolled steel products to 1.6-1.8 million tons.

During the first half of the Seven-Year Plan period, we should adjust the existing enterprises, enhance the steel-making and rolling capacity in keeping with iron-making capacity, expand the kinds and standards of steel and especially increase rapidly the output of processed steel products. During the latter half we should expand markedly the present metallurgical base and construct new metal plants.

We should increase the steel production of the Kimchaik Iron Works to the level of 1,800,000 tons by 1967, with the target set at developing it into a big integrated metallurgical combine capable of producing in ten years' time 3,000,000 tons of steel annually.

The First Vice-Premier stated that the ratio of production between steel and rolled steel will be drastically changed during the period; the percentage of electric furnace steel will increase from 13 per cent to 60 per cent of the total steel output, and that of steel sheats will increase to 47 per cent of the output of steel products. He added that various kinds of special steel and steel alloys would also increase in production, continuing:

The promising metallurgical industry is expected to develop remarkably during the Seven-Year Plan period. We should, by adjusting and expanding present refining factories, increase the output of copper, lead, zinc, such special metals as nickel, cobalt and molybdenum and rare metals such as germanium, indium and others.

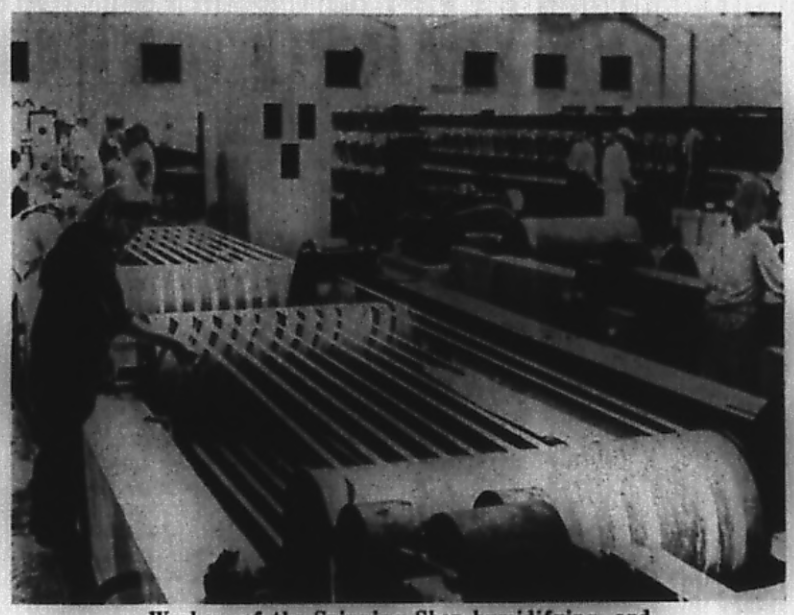
We should also take technical measures to produce mercury, sulphuric acid and sulphur, utilizing usable ingredients of waste gas from refining factories.

During the period, we should build the alminium industry capable of processing 20,000 tons of nepheline and make preparations gradually for turning out titanium and magnesium.

Great tasks are set before the machine-making industry; to mechanize agriculture, local industries, fishery, building and transportation and other industries, to introduce automation on a large scale, and to produce modern technical facilities for electrifying the country and for chemicalizing the national economy.

During the Seven-Year Plan period, the machine-making industry should produce big high-pressure boilers, dynamos with capacities of 45,000-50,000 kva, hydro and thermal-power turbines, big power transformers with a capacity of 220,000 volts, which are all necessary to develop the electric power industry. We should newly turn out high-pressure equipment, big deoxygenating machines and big presses. We are required to supply systematically equipments for metallurgical factories, cement-manufacturing, spinning mills and factories producing daily necessaries.

Electric locomotives for use on trunk lines, transportation facilities, big excavators, caterpillar tractors, big trucks, and new farm machines will be produced.



Workers of the Spinning Shop humidifying and heating vinalon, from spinning machines.

Ships with displacements up to 10,000 tons should be built. Especially, industries to produce automated machines, electronic machines and measuring apparatuses should be constructed.

In order to accomplish this plan, we are required to expand on a large scale existing machine-making factories and to equip with new techniques machine-making combines in each province and medium and small factories in local districts.

At the same time, we should build or expand factories producing construction machinery, high-pressure equipment, bearing, electronics, measuring apparatus, and wireless communication equipment in order to consolidate the machine-making industry in our country. This will mean the transition of our machine-making industry from the manufacture of machines by seperate factories to a stage where large-scale modernized factories will construct machines in a coordinated way.

During the period of the Plan, total output of the machine-making and metal-processing industries will grow 3.3 times that in 1960, and that of main machines and apparatuses increase at the following rates:

Item	Output in 1967	Increase rate (1960=1)
Machine tool	75,000	1.9
Dynamo	480,600kva	29.5
Hydro and thermal-power turbine	448,000kw	106
Boiler	2,300tons (per hour)	8.5
Deoxygenating machine	36,000 cubic meters (per hour)	...
Air compressor	13,000 cubic meters (per minute)	4.6
Motor	1,873,000kw	3.7
Tractor	27,100 (15hp)	5
Car	1,000	3.2
Freight car	2,000	3.1
Electric locomotive	30	...
Excavator	300	7.7
Ship	139,000 tons	17.6

The First Vice-Chairman pointed out that the present base of chemical industry along the eastern coast should be further consolidated during the Seven-Year Plan period in order to promote chemicalization of the national economy, and a new big base of chemical industry should be constructed at Pakchun and in other western coastal areas, continuing:

During the period, the output of chemical products will increase 5.5 times that in 1960: chemical fibre seven times, synthetic resins 68, chemical fertilizer three, and agricultural medicines nine times.

In order to meet demands for chemical fibres, we will promote the construction of the Chongjin and Shinuiju Chemical Fibre Mills to enhance their annual production capacity of systhetic fibre to 50,000 tons, while we will increase an annual production capacity of the Vinalon Factory to 30,000 tons and build a viclon factory in the Hamheung district.

We are planning to build or expand factories and workshops which will produce vinyl chloride, phenol, urea, melanin resin, and other synthetic resins and binding agents.

During the period, we will establish a crude oil-refining industry which opens a new prospect for development of the chemical industry. We will start to construct a crude oil-refining factory capable of processing annually two million tons of crude oil, and increase, in the first stage, its refining capacity to one million tons by 1967.

We will build a synthetic rubber factory in Hamheung and a tire-making factory in Sunchun to produce rubber by ourselves.

While expanding the existing fertilizer-producing bases and constructing fertilizer factories, we should turn out in large quantities vermicides, germicides, medicines to weed out grass and to promote the growth of crops and urea as protein feed.

Production of medicines will grow five times that in 1960 and that of antibiotics will be markedly increased.

The construction materials-manufacturing industry will develop further during the period, increasing the cement output to 4-4.5 million tons, molybdenum to 11.88 million cubic meters and plate glass to 10 million cubic meters.

In order to produce increasingly ceramics and plate glass used for construction purposes, a glass factory capable of producing annually four million square meters of glass will be constructed in the Heaju area and a sanitary ware-making factory in Pyongyang and in the western and eastern coastal areas.

At the same time, we will expand felt paper factories and fittings-manufacturing factories, increasing specialization and standardizing and diversifying these products.

We will increase the output of timber and raise the yield of lumbered wood. We will also make the best possible use of by-products of lumbering, producing 500,000 square metres of lumbered plates in 1967 as well as more than 30,000 tons of wood fiber plates, and increasing greatly the output of processed wooden goods and chemicals from wood materials.

Pointing out that efforts should be concentrated on developing the light industry during the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan to meet the increasing demands of the people, the reporter referred to the task to increase markedly the kinds of daily necessesaries and to improve their quality.

While continuously carrying out the Party's policy of developing both big central industries and medium and small local industries, we should expand the existing factories and construct new plants in the central industry, while improving technical facilities in local industry and stepping up its mechanization.

The spinning industry is required to

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improve the quality of textiles, increase the output of soft and high-grade textiles in proportion and increase largely the manufacture of fabrics. We are planning to increase textile production to 300 million meters in 1962, and 400–500 million in 1967 and to turn out more knitted goods. In order to develop rapidly spinning mills, we should further strengthen their material and technical foundations, increasing the number of spindles from the present 240,000 to more than one million. Especially, we should, while equipping local spinning and weaving mills with modern techniques and utilizing most effectively the production area, build a spinning and weaving mill with 50,000–100,000 spindles, a wool spinning and weaving mill with 30,000 spindles and a linen fablic manufacturing factory with 5,000 spindles.

While augmenting the production of knitted goods, we should increase during the first three years of the plan the output of underwear 2.5 times that in 1960, stockings 2.3, and raise, during the latter half, the production of light knit-wear and other goods made of nylon or other synthetic fibres.

During the Seven-Year Plan period, we should increase the output of foodstuffs 3.2 times; processed meat 4.8 times, processed fruits 12, soft drinks 9 and edible oil 11 times. We are also required to turn out much more processed meat and daily products.

It is necessary, the report stressed, for the pulp-making industry to increase the kinds of high-grade printing paper and special paper for industry during the period as well as kraft paper and pasteboard, producing more newsprint, paper for books and writing-paper.

We should raise the pulp-producing capacity of the Central Paper Factory to a level of 150,000 tons in two or three years, while improving markedly the technical facilities of present paper factories in cities and in the countryside in order to improve the quality of paper.

Production of daily necessaries will grow 4.2 times that in 1960 during the period of the plan.

By rapidly developing the synthetic resin manufacturing industry, we should turn out large quantities of convenient, good-looking, low cost daily necessaries, increase the output of durable consumer goods such as refrigerators, washing machines, sewing machines, bicycles, glass and alminium products, radio sets, cameras, records, wrist-watches, musical instruments and others. We are also required to turn out sports goods and requisites, toys and toilet goods. It is necessary to make more hats and footwears. Especially, it is imperative for us to increase the production of footwears ten times more than in 1960. In order to fulfill this plan, we should, while rebuilding and expanding existing shoes-making factories, build a modern shoes-making factory with an annual production capacity of 3 million pairs of shoes.

The most important task for light industry is to diversify products and improve their quality to their levels in advanced countries.

It is necessary to increase within a few years kinds of daily necessaries to at least more than 30,000. Especially, efforts should be made to develop light industries in local districts, and to boost their total production 3.2 times during the period.

Factories in localities are required to introduce modern mechanized production methods, classify industrial enterprises for production adjustment on a nation-wide and on a local scale, so as to help them gradually specialize in respective production processes according to the kinds of products and to enable them to expand further their cooperation in production.

The First Vice-Premier pointed out that marine products would total 830,000 tons in 1963 and 1–1.2 million in 1967, continuing:

In order to hit this target, the marine product industry is required to further consolidate its material and technical basis, establish scientific fishing methods, link rationally pelagic fishery with deep-sea and coastal fishing and to develop fish-breeding and farming.

During the Seven-Year Plan period, the fishing industry will be supplied with many trawl-boats with displacements of 270–1,200 tons, transport ships with refrigerating facilities and mother-ships of the 3,500–10,000 ton class as well as big and medium boats.

The number of power-driven fishing boats will grow 8.8 times that in 1960 and the total tonnage 6.8 times.

In order to mechanize fishing, it is necessary to equip sail-boats with engines and mechanize pains-taking fishing operation, fish-raising and processing work, with the aim of completing gradually an over-all switchover to machanization. Meanwhile, we should increase 3.3 times the prouction capacity of fishing-nets and double that of ropes, and use great quantities of chemical fibres and synthetic resin for the manufacture of fishing implements.

Fishing ports should be repaired and expanded during the period to conform to the rapid development of the sea fishery. While repairing and expanding gradually Chongjin, Kimchaik, Nampo and other main fishing ports, we should turn Shinpo port into a fishing port on the eastern coast, well-equipped to accomodate big fishing boats.

2. Agriculture

Emphasizing that in order to accelerate the socialist industrialization of our country and to elevate rapidly the people's living standards, it is necessary to develop agriculture in a short span of time, First Vice-Premier Kim Il said: The major task in agriculture is to promote technical innovation, to increase rapidly the production of all sorts of agricultural products, with the main stress laid on grain production, so that the increased popular demand for agricultural products may be met, and to supply sufficient quantities of raw materials to light industry. According to the report, the total agricultural output will increase 2.4 times during the Seven-Year Plan, the production of grain increasing 1.7 times, industrial crops 5.9 times, livestock 5 times, fruits 3 times and cocoon crop 2.8 times.

In order to ensure a rapid increase in agricultural production, it is basically important to expand the acreage of arable land, and to promote both the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, which are aimed at epuipping agriculture with modern science and technology. Our Party made clear that the imperative task for the field of agriculture was to expand, during ten years to come, one million jungbo of more arable land, by clearing mountains on a nation-wide scale and reclaiming tideland alongside the western coast as well. Such a magnificent work to change nature is possible only when the national economy has such a powerful capacity of producing on its own modern construction machines, iron and cement, and where there are conditions to enable the socialist agricultural cooperatives display their capacity to the full.

It is expected that, in seven years from 1961, by bringing, as a first step, 500,000 jungbo more under cultivation, we will have a total acreage of 2,500,000 jungbo. While consolidating the results already attained through the development of irrigation systems, we will push forward increasingly the construction of irrigation facilities, and will add a total of 200,000 jungbo of irrigated paddy-land during the planned period.

For the farm-land and crops to be secured completely against damage caused by flood, it is of importance that, in addition to antiflood afforestation work, large-scale flood control works should positively be undertaken for major rivers flowing in the Tonghe (East Sea), and river improvement and drainage work for smaller rivers.

Mechanization and chemicalization are the most urgent tasks to develop further the agriculture of our country. Following the Party line, a correct distribution of tractors—large, medium or small—, and of various kinds of farm machines should be ensured, according to different conditions in each district, as well as an all-round mechanization of agriculture should be undertaken in both the plain and mountainous areas.

He continued in his report. Under the Seven-Year Plan, as many as 70,000 tractors (computed at the conversion rate of 15 hp for one tractor), together with modern machines, installations and farm machines, including more than 13,000 trucks, were to be produced and supplied for this purpose. As a result, by the end of 1967, the average number of tractors per 100 jungbo of arable land will be 3.2 (15 hp), the average consumption of motive power increased to 100 hp, the proportion of traction power generated by machines will reach 94 per cent of the total traction power capacity in agriculture.

Mechanization should be applied widely in a coordinated way to the cultivation of wheat, maize and other dry field crops, while, to increase the average acreage per one farmer, mecnanization in paddy-field rice cultivation must be encouraged continuously in all the respects. During the period of the Plan, the amount of chemical fertilizer to be supplied per one jungbo will reach more than 570kg, in addition to a 3–fold increase in the amount of supply of various sorts of agricultural medicines, including highly efficacious ones for removing wild grass or for stimulating and promoting the growth of crops.

Efforts must be concentrated on grain production, so that the total grain output may reach five million tons in 1963, six to seven million in 1967. Particularly, the total production of paddy-field rice may be raised during the Seven-Year Plan by more than three million tons, so that conditions may be created to enable the people to eat rice as their main food.

Also during the Seven-Year Plan, the production of industrial crops will continue to advance, with the result that the total output of flax increase 2.6 times, oid and fat crop 8 times and tobacco leaves 5 times.

To make a big leap in the total output of the stock-breeding industry, it is essential to overcome backwardness in this section of the national economy and to bring about a fundamental turn in this section. The stock-breeding industry is expected to produce in 1967: One million heads of cattle, three million heads of pigs, more than 800,000 heads of sheep and goats, 350,000 tons of meat, 800 million eggs and 10,000 tons of honey.

To attain these production targets, stock-breeding under private management as a side line of farmers must be added to the basic forms of collective stock-breeding by state and agricultural cooperatives, and these three forms of management in stock-breeding should be combined harmoniously for a sound development of the industry as a whole.

One of the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan is to increase the area earmarked for fruit-growing to 250,000 jungbo and to turn 40,000 jungbo of land more into mulberry fields. If these targets are attained, the fruit-growing fields will reach an area of 350,000 jungbo and the mulberry fields 100,000.

Further, the acreage of fruit-gardens should be expanded and energetic efforts should be made to improve the productivity of the existing orchards, so that the total fruits production may attain the target of 500,000 tons in 1967.

As to sericulture, silk-raising in sheds or houses—which should be the main form of silk-raising—as well as outdoors raising of silkworms feeding on the wild mulberry and castor-oil leaves must be encouraged and developed, in order to increase total cocoon crop to 22,000 tons in 1967.

Since mountains and forests account for approximately 80 per cent of our country, their effective utilization is of great significance to the development of the national economy. Reforestation and afforestation projects must be carried out energetically as a nation-wide movement, during the seven years to come. These projects include tasks to plant various useful trees on a total of 500,000 jungbo of land, to afforest anew as much as 800,000 jungbo of land and to turn useless woodlands into economically useful forests.

Pointing out the tasks to strengthen and develop increasingly the agricultural cooperatives and the state farms and stock-farms, with the object of ensuring the successful attainments of the targets set for agriculture in the Seven-Year Plan and of promoting the development of the agricultural production capacity, the report continued: During the Seven-Year plan, the average share per each member family of agricultural cooperative must be raised to four tons in grain and more than 600 won in cash in the plains, and three tons in grain and more than 1,000 won in cash in mountainous areas. The total output of the state farms and stock-farms must be doubled during the same period.

3. Transportation and Communication

The cardinal tasks set for the sector of transportation and communication in the Seven-Year Plan are to promote technical innovation, to raise in all respects the coefficient of utilization of the means of transportation and to meet the demand of all the national economy for transportation. By introducing new technological innovation, first, into railway transportation the volume of cargo transportation in 1967 is expected to double that in 1960, and, that of cargo circulation increased by 90 per cent.

What is essential for a smooth transportation of these tremendous amounts of cargoes will be to electrify railways throughout the country.

In order to promote electrification during the Seven-Year Plan, measures should be taken to give priority to sections where exists tension in transportation capacity, and where there are many grades or curves, and then to proceed grandually to electrification of trunk lines.

Railway lines covering a distance of 1,500 kilometers are expected to be electrified, during the period, including lines from Pyongyang to Shinuiju, Kesung and to Chongjin, as well as lines from Hichun to Koin, from Pyongyang to Dukchun and from Kowon to Pyongyang. When the electrification of these lines is completed, freight transportation by electric locomotives in 1967 will reach 65 to 70 per cent of the total. In order to meet the rapidly increasing demand for railway transportation, more than 200 electric and diesel-locomotives is expected newly to be supplied during the period of the Plan, in addition to more than 150 carriages and 13,000 cars of various kinds.

Both marine transportation and river transportation must also be developed. During the period of the Plan, we can see, as a result, that the volume of cargoes transportation by water will rise by 2. 3 times and that by motor-cars by 2. 9 times, in proportion to the increased number of motor-cars.

As to the sector of communication, it is important that during the period of the Plan, telephone exchange capacity should be raised in urban areas and the production of automatic telephones be increased, while the output capacities of radio broadcasting stations should be raised and televesion stations should be constructed in major cities.

4. Basic Construction

Touching on the important bearing which the basic construction has on en-

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suring the high temp of enlarged social reproduction and on continuously elevating the material and cultural living standards of the people, he continued in his report: In seven years to come, a total sum of 7,000 million won will be invested by the state in the basic construction work. This sum is 2.3 times the total invested during the past seven years. Taken into account the funds invested by agricultural cooperatives in the basic construction work, investments in the basic construction work will total 7,800 million won. Of the total investments by the state, 81 per cent will be provided for productive construction and 19 per cent for non-productive construction projects. As to investments for industrial construction work, these will account for 58 per cent of the total for the basic construction and of the total for industrial construction work 75 per cent will be earmarked for heavy industry. Total investments in light industry will increase 3.9 times and those in agriculture 2.7 times,compared with that during the past seven years. Further, 44 per cent of the total investments in non-productive construction projects will be allocated for housing construction. This distribution of investments in basic construction work is based on the Party's consistent policy of giving priority to the development of heavy industry, while simultaneously developing both light industry and agriculture.

5. For the Development of Education, Science and Technology

The tasks for the domain of education in the Seven-Year Plan are to consolidate further the already attained results in this realm and to promote the all-round development of education work in a manner that will meet demands arising from the new reality of socialist construction in our country. In accordance with the Party's policy of increasing the number of technicians and experts to 230,000 and that of assistant engineers and middle-class specialists to 600,000 by the end of 1970, the report pointed out the need for producing, during the period of the Plan, as many as 176,000 technicians and experts (college graduates) and more than 460,000 assistant engineers and experts (graduates from higher technical schools).

During the period of the Plan, the number of universities and colleges will be increased to 128 from the present 78 and the number of students to 227,000, a remarkable increase compared with 97,000 at present.

Also, during this period, the Kim Il Sung University will be expanded in scale, with the result that it will be a magnificient institute of academic studies, with a total floor space of 300,000 square metres. Together with this, the existing colleges are also expected to be expanded generally, while each province will have an agricultural, a medical, a normal and a teacheas' college.

Higher technical schools for training middle-class technical experts will be increased in number and the number of students enrolled at these schools will increase 24.7 times.

Efforts should be concentrated increasingly on realizing the Party's policy of developing various higher education systems combining study with productive labour, in parallel with the ordinary education system for students devoting themselves exclusively to study. In order to train a great number of capable technical cadres from the working class, it is important to expand and newly establish colleges attached to factories in areas where important factories, mines and enterprises are -colleges whose superiority our practical experience has proved. While colleges and higher technical schools should expand evening classes, correspondence courses should be developed further.

The report pointed out the popularization of general knowledge among workers and the uplifting of their technical and educational levels as an important factor for a cultural revolution in the country, and made clear the plan to enforce universally the nine-year compulsory technical education system during the Seven-Year period.

First Vice-Premier Kim Il, referring to the tasks to develop science and technology, stressed that one of the major objects of the Seven-Year Plan resided in carrying out a technical revolution in our country and that we are already at the threshold of a new era in which we should depend to a large extent on the results won by science and technology. Also emphasizing that it is our duty to serve the task of developing productive capacity in our country and of elevating the people's living standards, by solving with original ideas technical problems arising in the course of the socialist construction of our country, as well as, by applying creatively modern scientific and technological achievements of humankind, he continued: The Seven-Year Plan calls most solemnly on all the scientists and technicians in our country to study ways and means of utilizing most rationally the domestic natural resources so that the independent industrial system may be consolidated further, and to solve problems awaiting them in the course of the technological revolution of our country.

The report pointed out various concrete tasks presented before scientists and experts:

Production of coke by using reductive carbon and anthracite as material, switchover to the production of carbide by means of the oxygen-hot blast, studies on the integrated utilization of land, manufacture of originally designed, highly efficient and convenient machines and facilities that are fitted to the conditions of our country, introduction of techniques on supersonic waves into various sectors of our economy, etc.

During the period of the Plan, we will have an atomic research institute, which is expected to open up a grand prospect for utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes. In order to popularize continuously the use of radioisotopes and radioactive rays in industry, agriculture and medicine we should exert efforts to produce and supply radioisotopes and metering instruments which are needed for this purpose. Utilization of atomic energy as a source of motive power deserves special study and the solution of this question is of great significance to our future.

3. For Improving People's Material And Cultural Life

Constant care extended to the people for their welfare–this is the first and foremost principle that our Party upholds in conducting its activities. During the Five-Year Plan, we succeeded in solving basically the questions of food, shelter and clothing. It is now for us to make during the Seven-Year Plan a major leap forward in elevating the people's living standards to a level worthy of people living in socialist society. One of the main sources for increasing continuously national welfare is to raise systematically national income. During the Seven-Year Plan, the national income of our country is expected to increase 2.7 times, or 9 times, over that in 1949, the year before the Korean War. In order to raise further the high tempo of enlarged reproduction and to assure a rapid raise in the people's living standards, it is necessary, during the same period, to increase funds for consumption by 2.8 times and those for accumulation by 2.4 times. It is also expected that, during the period of the Plan, factory and office workers will receive markedly increased money wages, in keeping with increased production and labour productivity, and these money wages will be substantially raised in purchasing power as a result of reduced prices during the same period. Thanks to the policy, followed by the Party and the Government, of elevating the people's living standards, the real income per factory and office worker and that per farmer's family are expected to be more than double those at present. In order to increase the real income of the working people and to raise further their material welfare, taxes will be completely abolished during the same period, with the result that a tax collection system will no longer exist in our country and the people will be freed for ever from the burden of taxes.

Not only the factory and office workers of our country will be able to draw benefits from treasury expenditures for social and cultural measures—expenditures which otherwise they would have to pay out of their incomes—but also they will be supplied with food by the state at extremely low prices, or almost for nothing. These State expenditures mean an additional increase in the real incomes of the factory and office workers. In other words, these expenditures will be equal to 48 per cent of their real income and equal to not a small part of the farmers' income. We can foresee that, during the Seven-Year Plan, the total funds used for social benefits will continue to rise until in 1967 the total sum of state expenditures for social and cultural measures will total 1,400 million won, or 1.6 times the total for 1960.

Stressing that the Party will continue its efforts during the Seven-Year Plan on solving the housing question, one of the most important questions for the people's life, he stated as follows:

It is planned that, during seven years to come, we will build in urban areas many-storied apartments sufficient to accomodate as many as 600,000 households, together with 600,000 comfortable dwelling houses in the countryside. Add to these which were built during the period after the Armistice, we will have built houses equalling in number 72 per cent of the total households in our country, since the Armistice, in spite of the devastation created by the war.

In keeping with an upswing in production and increased purchasing power of the people, we will step up rapidly the scale of commodity circulation. These measures are based on the expectation that the circulation of retail goods through state-operated and cooperative stores will increase by 3.2 times during this period. Also, during the Seven-Year Plan, measures will be taken for a remarkable development of social facilities for recreation and services, for the purpose of increasing convenience for the people and of lifting various burdens off the shoulders of women.

In order to promote the development and efflorescence of the culture and arts of our country so as to meet the people's daily mounting demand for culture, many cultural institutions should be established during the period of the Plan, such as East Pyongyang Grand Theatre with a total floor space of 25,000 square metres and equipped with various facilities, a Second Film Studio, a documentary film studio and a film-printing factory, together with a large number of movie theatres.

As a result, more than 230 films, including 40 feature films, are expected to be produced in 1967 in our country. During the same period, publishing business will also make progress and the circulation of papers will increase by 3.2 times, as well as that of periodicals and the number of copies of books by 3.4 times. Also, during the Seven-Year Plan, it is expected that a remarkable improvement will be made in the activities for preserving the people's health and in medical treatment. Today, in the northern half of the Republic, there is no village where there is no clinic and the development of public health work has increased the average life expectancy of the people, resulting in a rapid increase of the population. The death rate in our country in 1960 decreased 50 per cent compared with that under Japanese imperialist rule and the infant death rate 25 per cent. As a result, the natural increase rate of the population has been heightened from 10 to 28 persons per 1,000 and, as of 1960, the average life expectancy of the people was increased by 20 years.

In spite of the hard-fought Korean War which cost us a great sacrifice of lives, the total population of the northern part of the Republic has been increased to reach 10,789,000, or 1,169,000 over 9,620,000 in the pre-war year 1949. This is a natural result of the profound care extended by the Party to the people's life and welfare to which the Party's policy is devoted, regarding human life as the most precious of all the resources.

During the period of the Plan, a system will be enforced under which a doctor assumes the responsibility for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants in his alloted area and for providing systematically specialist medical care to them. Also during the same period, the number of doctors will be increased by 4.4 times, and that per 10,000 inhabitants to 17. Together with this, the number of beds per hospital is expected to be increased by three times and hospitals in cities and counties will have every specialist department, as the modernization of the facilities of the hospitals proceeds. Measures will be taken to increase public nurseries and kindergartens in number and to improve their facilities in order to bring up children better and to help their mothers.

4. For Successfully Accomplishing the Seven-Year Plan

In the fourth part of his report, Vice-Premier Kim Il stated as follows:

The Seven-Year Plan is a grandiose program for constructing socialism in our country for the sake of national prosperity and development and for promoting the happiness of our people. In carrying out this magnificent Plan, we will come across various obstacles and difficulties in our way. Obstacles and difficulties, however great they may be, will never be strong enough to stem the triumphant march of the Korean people, led by the Korean Workers' Party, toward ultimate victory. Under the experienced leadership of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party has become a powerful Marxist-Leninist party which is capable of carrying out any revolutionary tasks and of defeating any enemies. Today, our people entrust their destiny to the Party and are continuously displaying extraordinary revolutionary enthusiasm and positive creativeness in their battle for a new life, as they are fully convinced through their daidy experience that the Korean Wrokers' Party alone is the beacon showing their way to the development of their fatherland and to national prosperity, always leading them to victory and happiness. Where the Party's will is united and where the people advance, accepting the Party's policy as their own, there exists no obstacle that we can not overcome, nor is there a peak that we can not scale.

He referred to the important measures that were proposed for the successful accomplishment of the Seven-Year Plan. Laying particular stress on the necessity that leadership should catch up with

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a new upsurge of revolutionary enthusiasm among the masses, he continued: To this end, all the leading activists in every phase of economic and cultural construction should concentrate their efforts on raising in every way their own political levels and practical ability, always studying while working, under the Party's fighting slogan: "All the Party members, let us learn!"

He said as follows:

The Chungsan-ri method of guidance (guidance referred to here is that given directly by Marshal Kim Il Sung to farmers at Chungsan-ri, Kangsu county, North Pyongan Province), which marked a great turn in promoting socialist construction in our country, will be a significant factor for guaranteeing successful fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan, when the method is applied fully and thoroughly. Going deep into the masses, all the Party organizations and cadres should do their best to explain correctly and in a convincing way to the masses the requirements of the Korean revolution and the Party's intentions and to hold frank talks with them about ways and means for fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan so that the unexhaustible creative capacity of the people may be fully mobilized in realizing the magnificent program to construct socialism in our country.

Further, he stressed the need for powerfully carrying out technical innovation, saying: An overall technical innovation— This is the most militant task presented before the Party for constructing socialism in our country today and one of the most fundamental factors for guaranteeing the successful accomplishment of the Seven-Year Plan.

Together with the better utilization of all the facilities in every field of the national economy, movements for innovating technology decisively should be developed perseveringly to break the current norms and normal capacity, by continuously establishing new norms and records, to abolish completely the survivals of handicraft-type technology, by introducing modern machines, so that the technology of our economy may be assured of a gradual shift to semi-automation and then to complete automation.

The report presented before all the sectors and segments of the national economy the task of raising labour productivity, of carrying out a strict economy movement and of mobilizing all the reserves. Particularly, the report stressed the importance of the following questions:

1. To raise labour productivity by 2.2 times in industry and by 1.6 times in basic construction,

2. To secure at least 75 to 80 per cent of the planned increase in total industrial output by raising labour productivity, and

3. To reduce production cost by 28 per cent in industry, 11 per cent in basic construction and 28 per cent in railway transportation. The report said that all of these questions should be solved during the Seven-Year Plan. After reaffirming the need for continuing to educate the working people with Communist thought and to develop further the flying-horse work team movement, —an excellent school of our era for educating the people with Communism— the report continued:

As Premier Kim Il Sung said, what plays a decisive role in developing production capacity and in enhancing labour productivity is the working people's enthusiasm to devote, whenever and wherever, their power and wisdom to the battle for the cause of their fatherland and people as well as of their own happiness. It is of first and foremost importance for us to strengthen, first of all, the Communist education of the working people and to educate them with revolutionary tradition, while, at the same time, to enforce thoroughly the socialist distribution of labour results, continuously stimulating in every way labour enthusiasm of the working people.

By doing so, we should encourage and prepare the working people to go even through fire and water for the cause of realizing the programme tasks proposed by the Party.

Pointing out that the close, economic and technical cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has an important bearing on fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan, the report said: We will develop our national economy in concert with the fraternal countries, strengthen economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the countries of the Socialist camp, and further consolidate the independent economic foundations of our country.

When the Seven-Year Plan is fulfilled, our country will be turned into a developed, industrialized socialist country, with a modern, self-supporting industry and a large-scale mechanized agriculture. Per capita output of major industrial products of our country will approach their levels in advanced countries, the political, economic and military might of our country increase measurably, and science and culture will witness an over-all efflorescence. Our newly built cities and villages will be more magnificent and beautiful, where poverty and backwardness are completely eliminated, and all the people can enjoy a rich and cultured life.

Our people, aware of their historic mission, will advance rapidly like a flying horse under the leadership of the Party and construct a wonderful socialist society in the northern part of the fatherland, laying firm foundations for national prosperity for the present generations and those who come after us.

The successful achievement of the Seven-Year Plan will enhance the international position of our country. Our country, once one of the most backward colonies in Asia, will make an epochal advance on the road toward Socialism within a short span of time and will change into a powerful and advanced industrial country—this is the Korean people's pride and will be a new aspiration to many peoples in Africa and Asia.

The appearance of an industrial socialist nation in Asia means that the eastern stronghold of peace and socialism is strengthened, contributing to the consolidation of the world Socialist camp, and to the maintenance and safeguarding of peace. Accomplishment of the Seven-Year Plan means the fulfillment of our international duty.

First Vice-Premier Kim Il concluded his report saying, "I am sure that we will never fail to accomplish the historic tasks of the Seven-Year Plan, if we march forward vigorously along the road indicated by the Party, relying firmly on the surging revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses. Let us all unite more closely around our Party Central Committee headed by Kim Il Sung and march toward a rich, powerful and cultured socialist fatherland and toward greater victory!"

Part of the completelty automated Sungjin Steel Works.

This year, too, the crop is abundant in the Cooperativized N. Korean countryside.

Information on 4th KWP Congress (2nd~8th day sessions)

First Session (Sept. 11)
(See the preceding issue)

Second Session (Sept. 12)

The session was held, with First Vice-Chairman Kim Il in the chair.

In the morning session, Kim Ge Lim, Vice-Chairman of the Central Audit Committee of the Party made a report on the second item placed on the agenda "Summing up of the activities of the Central Audit Committee of the Korean Workers' Party."

Following the report, the session started a discussion about the summary report on the activities of the Party Central Committee and that of the Central Audit Committee.

The participants in the discussion, unanimously approving the reports by the Party Central Committee and the Central Audit Committee, presented practical measures to accomplish the programme tasks set forth by them.

The afternoon session continued the discussion, at which participants presented many concrete examples proving the great vitality of the Party policy.

In this session, F.R. Kozlov from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Teng Hsiao-Ping from the Communist Party of China, Alfred Kurella from the German Socialist Unity Party and Kenji Miyamoto from the Japan Communist Party extended congratulatory messages to the Party Congress.

Third Session (Sept. 13)

The session opened under the presidency of Pak Keum Chul, Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee.

The session continued the discussion from the previous day.

In his speech, Vice-Chairman Pak Keum Chul stressed that the greatest results obtained in Party building during the period under review were that the whole Party was monolithically united with one idea and one will.

Kim Ik Sun, Chairman of the credentials committee made a report, which was later approved by the session.

According to his report, 1,160 delegates had been elected to attend the Fourth Congress and 73 to attend it without vote and 99.7 per cent of these delegates were present at the Congress. The participants are classified as follow; workers—57 per cent, revolutionaries and armymen—4.1, farmers—27.3 and officials (including sutdents)—11.6 per cent.

The session heard congratulatory messages by the delegations from foreign fraternal parties. They are the Worker's Party of Rumania, the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, the Workers' Party of Albania, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the United Workers' Party of Poland, the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the Socialist Workers' Party of Hungary, the United Revolutionary Organization of Cuba.

Fourth Session (Sept. 14)

The session was held under the presidency of Kim Chang Man, Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee.

The session carried on the discussion from the previous day.

Li Jong Ok, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Heavy Industry Committee, Kim Kwang Hyup, Vice-Premier and National Defense Minister and Pak Jung Ai, Agricultural Minister, made speeches supporting wholeheartedly the summary reports—the first speaker with respect to economic construction, the second on defending the democratic base and closing the ranks of the People's Army, and the third on the marked development of agricultural production.

(Continued on Page 8)

Young pioneers congratulating the 4th KWP Congress.

(Continued from page 7)

Delegates from the following fraternal parties of foreign countries made congratulatory speeches, expressing solidarity with the Korean people in joint struggle: The Communist Party of New Zealand, the French Communist Party, the Communist Party of Venezuela, the Communist Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Malaya, the Communist Party of Burma, the Workers' Party of Switzerland, the Communist Party of Spain, the Communist Party of Ceylon, the Communist Party of Syria and the Italian Communist Party.

Fifth Session (Sept. 15)

The session opened with Agricultural Minister Pak Jung Ai in the chair.

In the continued discussion, Li Hyo Sun, Presidium member of the Party Central Committee made a report on peaceful unification of the fatherland; Han Sul Ya, Chairman of the General Federation of Writers and Artists of Korea on the glorious development of literature and arts and Universal Education Minister Li Il Kyung on the great results obtained in educating the younger generation.

The session elected Chairman Kim Il Sung and nineteen others as members of a drafting committee to prepare the declaration of the Congress on peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Meanwhile, Kim On Sun, chief of the congratulatory group of Korean citizens in Japan, extended a message of congratulation to the Congress on behalf of all the compatriots in Japan.

The Congress heard congratulatory greetings by delegates from the Communist Party of Indonesia, the Communist Party of Great Britain, the Communist Party of Australia, the Communist Party of Algeria, the Communist Party of Canada, the Communist Party of Thailand and the Communist Party of the Netherlands.

Sixth Session (Sept. 16)

The session was held under the presidency of Li Hyo Sun, Presidium member of the Party Central Committee.

In the continued discussion, Vice-Premier Nam Il spoke about the great results obtained in basic construction work and transportation as well as about grand prospects of the future work; Public Health Minister Choi Chang Suk about the development of health preservation work, and Dr. Li Sung Ki about the growth of the chemical industry.

In the afternoon session, First Vice-Premier Kim Il made a report on the third item "Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the DPRK." This report concretizes the summary report made by Chairman Kim Il Sung on the activities of the Party Central Committee.

Seventh Session (Sept. 17)

The session was opened under the presidency of Kim Chang Man, Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee.

Participants discussed the Seven-Year Plan, on the basis of the report made by First Vice-Premier Kim Il.

In the discussion, Chung Jun Taek, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Committee, Fisheries Minister Choi Yong Jin, Kang Yung Chang, President of the Academy of Sciences, and Higher Education Minister Kim Jong Hang, made concrete proposals on the realization of the tasks set forth in the report.

The session unanimously adopted decisions, on the basis of the summary report on the activities of the Party Central Committee and the report on the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy as well as on the basis of the discussion about the reports.

After that, the Declaration "For Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland" was unanimously adopted.

Eighth Session (Sept. 18)

In the morning session, the results of election of the members and candidate members of the Party Central Committee, and members of the Central Audit Committee were announced.

In the afternoon session, decisions made at the first plenary meeting of the fourth session of the Party Central Committee were reported.

Firstly announced were the results of election of members and candidate members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee as well as of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Party Central Committee. After that, the session was informed of the results of election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and members of the Control Committee of the Party Central Committee as well as the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Party Central Audit Committee.

The results of the elections were as follow:

**Members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee—*

Kim Il Sung, Choe Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Keum Chul, Kim Chang Man, Li Hyo Sun, Pak Jung Ai, Kim Kwang Hyup, Jung Il Ryong, Nam Il and Li Jong Ok.

Candidate members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee*—Kim Ik Sun, Li Joo Yun, Ha Ang Chun and Han Sang Doo.**

**Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Party Central Committee—*

Chairman—Kim Il Sung,

Vice-Chairmen—Choe Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Keum Chul, Kim Chang Man, Li Hyo Sun.

Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Party Central Committee, made a closing address, saying, "March toward new victory, without being giddy with success." His address was interrupted by vehement applauses and shouts of "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Korean Workers' Party!"

Thus, the historic Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, the congress of victors, closed its eight-day session, encouraging boundlessly all the Party members and the people to a struggle to conquer the high peak of the Seven-Year Plan—a higher eminence of Socialism.

(Continued from Page 2)

nation. There we find all the resources ready for use that will be required to restore and develop the economy and culture of South Korea after unification and to assure general prosperity for a unified fatherland. The powerful strength of the revolutionary base in the northern half of the country assures a bright future for the nation and promises ultimate defeat for U.S. imperialism in Korea.

Internationally, our struggle for peaceful unification of our fatherland is actively supported and encouraged widely by progressive mankind. Our struggle is following a tortuous path, but we are approaching the day of our national unification step by step. Let us close our ranks and fight vigorously! Only by doing so, can we force the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea and the great cause of national unification be achieved.

Countrymen, brothers and sisters throughout the country! Stand up in unison in response to this patriotic appeal of the Korean Workers Party!

The future destiny of our fatherland and nation is in the hands of the Korean people and the leading factor for the development of the situation in our country lies in the hands of the Korean people. No enemy can stem the burning desire and will of our nation to live in peace in the warm bosom of a unified fatherland. Only ultimate defeat is in store for the U.S. imperialists. Let us advance vigorously, in order to bring nearer the day of national unification that will mark a shining era in the history of our fatherland and for the sake of freedom and happiness for our generation and for the sake of prosperity for those who come after us.

Long live the united and unified Korean people!

September 17, 1961

Ceylon Journalists' Ass'n Denounces Against Death Sentence to S. Korean Newsmen

The barbarous suppression by the South Korean fascists of journalists and other people is arousing a strong indignation among the peoples of the world.

The Ceylon Journalists' Association on Sept. 19 issued a statement denouncing vehemently the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for their fascist actions and demanding the immediate release of all those who were either sentenced to death or imprisonment and the restoration of thought and expression of the people.

STATEMENT

The Ceylon Journalists' Association views with grave concern the development taking place in South Korea. The association was perturbed by the news that the reign of terror in that unhappy country has compelled a number of its countrymen to pay dearly by being sentenced to the gallows for the sin of using their pens to appeal to the sensibility of their people with the noble wish of re-uniting their divided fatherland.

The Ceylon Journalists' Association first and foremost refers to the death sentence passed on three newsmen, Cho Yong Su, An Shin Kyu and Song Ji Yung by militarists in South Korea and secondly to the sentences of long term imprisonment passed on five journalists and writers and thirdly to the closing-down of a number of newspapers and news agencies for justly advocating peaceful re-unification of Korea.

These acts which are common in a fascist regime are shocking examples of suppression of one of the fundamental freedoms of humanity, namely the freedom of thought and expression, by stooges of U.S. imperialism. These stooges who know that they would not be allowed by the masses to enjoy the reign of terror for long, fear the struggle of the suffering masses of South Korea for political and economic emancipation as those desires have been inspired by the progress made by their brothers in the North with the establishment of a people's rule devoid of exploitation.

The Ceylon Journalists' Association vehemently protests to the authorities of South Korea against their fascist actions and demands the immediate release of all those who either were sentenced to death or imprisonment and the restoration of freedom of thought and expression for the people of South Korea.

We make this demand in the name of the noble profession of journalism, democracy, political decency and justice.

The People's Korea

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